

use the website to best meet the needs of callers;

"(7) provide Internet access, and hardware in necessary cases, to domestic violence shelters in the United States that do not have the appropriate technology for such access, to the maximum extent practicable; and

"(8) ensure that after the third year of the website project, the recipient will develop a plan to expand the sources of funding for the website to include funding from public and private entities, although nothing in this paragraph shall preclude a grant recipient under this section from raising funds from other sources at any time during the 5-year grant period.

"(d) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to require any shelter or service provider, whether public or private, to be linked to the website or to provide information to the recipient of the grant award or to the website.

"(e) **DURATION OF GRANT.**—The term of a grant awarded under this section shall be 5 years.

"(f) **TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OVERSIGHT.**—The Secretary shall—

"(1) provide technical assistance, if requested, on developing and managing the website; and

"(2) have access to, and monitor, the website.

"(g) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out section 316 and this section, \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2005 through 2008.

"(2) **CONDITIONS ON APPROPRIATIONS.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make available a portion of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) to carry out this section only for any fiscal year for which the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) exceed \$3,000,000.

"(3) **ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.**—Of the amount made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year the Secretary may not use more than 2 percent for administrative costs associated with the grant program carried out under this section, of which not more than 5 percent shall be used to assist the entity providing the national domestic violence hotline to participate in the establishment of the website.

"(4) **AVAILABILITY.**—Funds appropriated under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended."

SEC. 413. DEMONSTRATION GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY INITIATIVES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 318(h) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10418(h)) is amended to read as follows:

"(h) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$6,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008."

(b) **REGULATIONS.**—Section 318 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 10418) is amended by striking subsection (i).

SEC. 414. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

Section 319(f) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10419(f)) is amended by striking "fiscal year 2001" and inserting "each of fiscal years 2004 through 2008".

SEC. 415. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 302(l) (42 U.S.C. 10401(l)) by striking "demonstrate the effectiveness of assisting" and inserting "assist";

(2) in section 303(a) (42 U.S.C. 10402(a))—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking "State domestic violence coalitions knowledgeable individuals and interested organizations" and inserting "State domestic violence coalitions, knowledgeable individuals, and interested organizations"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by adding "and" at the end; and

(B) by aligning the margins of paragraph (4) with the margins of paragraph (3);

(3) in section 303(g) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking "309(4)" and inserting "320"; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking "309(5)(A)" and inserting "320(5)(A)";

(4) in section 305(b)(2)(A) (42 U.S.C. 10404(b)(2)(A)) by striking "provide for research, and into" and inserting "provide for research into";

(5) by redesignating section 309 as section 320 and moving that section to the end of the Act; and

(6) in section 311(a) (42 U.S.C. 10410(a))—

(A) in paragraph (2)(K), by striking "other criminal justice professionals;" and inserting "other criminal justice professionals;" and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "family law judges," and inserting "family law judges;"

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by inserting "criminal court judges," after "family law judges"; and

(iii) in subparagraph (H), by striking "supervised visitations that do not endanger victims and their children" and inserting "supervised visitations or denial of visitation to protect against danger to victims or their children".

(For text of Senate bill, as amended, see prior proceedings of the House of today.)

The Senate bill, as so amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 14) was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 2003, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

URGING AMERICANS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE "E-MAIL OUR TROOPS" PROJECT

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ISRAEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, tonight I rise to urge my colleagues to participate in the E-mail Our Troops Project, a vitally important endeavor that is good for our military personnel and also good for our children.

This program allows people to send e-mail messages to men and women serving in very dangerous places around the world. It boosts the morale of our service members, it alleviates their loneliness, but it is also very helpful to children in particular.

For young children, news of war can be overpowering. It can leave them with a sense that they are not con-

nected, they have no control; frightening news controls them. Giving them an e-mail connection to our Armed Forces is one way of creating a positive connection, letting them voice an opinion, ask a question.

Mr. Speaker, I learned that just yesterday when I visited the J. Taylor Finley Middle School in Huntington. I went there to talk to the youngsters about their opinions on what is happening in Iraq and to teach them how to e-mail our troops. I would like to share with my colleagues and with the country some of the messages that these young men and women sent to other young men and women who are fighting for our freedom.

Mario from the Taylor Finley Middle School wrote, "Hi! My name is Mario; and I want to tell you that, in my opinion, you are going to be fine because people will and are praying for you."

Becca wrote, "Dear serviceperson. My name is Becca, and I am a 12 year old student at Finley Middle School. I am writing to you to say how much I am thinking about you. Our country is so grateful to have people like you fighting for America. You must be truly brave."

Tori wrote, "Hi! How are you? Is it hard to be so far away from your family? Do you miss them? I can't thank you enough for what you are doing. I hope you get back safely."

Madeleine and Shannon wrote, "Dear American, thank you for defending our country. We hope you are safe and well. You are very important to us. It must be hard to leave your family for so long. Your decision to help the effort is so commendable. We hope you come back soon."

Mr. Speaker, Jenny wrote, "Hello, I just wanted to say that myself and many other people are thinking of you. We are thinking very often of you during the day and how much you are doing for this country. We are so proud of you."

And Megan wrote, "Dear Friend, I just want to say that I am very proud of you and I support you. Thank you so much for putting your life on the line to protect the rights of others in this country and in Iraq. We all believe in you and hope that you will return very soon."

Lauren-Taylor wrote, "I don't want this to be another letter that says 'thank you' over and over. I want to tell you that I truly feel that you are giving this ultimate gift to people that you don't even know. The fact that you love your country and fellow Americans so much is incredible. You are showing this in great fashion. Please know that even if we don't support this war, we support you."

And Tara e-mailed, "Dear American, thank you so much for what you have done for our country. I really appreciate what you are doing. You are so brave to risk your own life for us. You are so brave and courageous. I hope you are proud, because I know I am."

Mr. Speaker, just one more.

Daniella wrote, "Dear Navy soldiers, I wanted to tell you thanks for being our hero, representing our country. Thanks for everything you have done. It is amazing. Thanks for fighting for peace in the United States. Thank you so much for everything, and thanks for being our hero."

Mr. Speaker, when I visited this school yesterday, I learned that our young children, who have the same opinions that many of their parents do and many Members of Congress do, have a vitally important opportunity, despite those opinions, to show what counts, and that is support for our troops. These young students at the Finley Middle School had the opportunity not only to show that support but also to give expression to their feelings, to ask some questions; and, ultimately, I hope that that gave them a sense that they can engage in the great issues of our time, that they can venture an opinion, that that opinion counts, and that they can give some solace and some comfort to people who are fighting for their future in far away and dangerous places.

I want to thank the teachers, the administrators, and the students of that school; and I want to thank the people that they sent e-mails to just yesterday.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GUTKNECHT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE VOTE FOR A TAX CUT DURING A TIME OF DEFICIT AND WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend I traveled to the district after our vote on the budget, and there were sincere questions that came from many of the people in the district why we would do what we had done. I felt it was necessary to address this body again about the comments that we heard and the responses to that.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I would remind this body that when we discuss such things as a budget, we should discuss, first of all, principles, that is, values. We should remember, Mr. Speaker, that this Nation was founded on the principle of freedom; but without economic freedom, no other freedoms really make a difference. It is economic freedoms that allow us access to the other freedoms granted by our Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, I would remind the Members that property rights, private

property rights, are one of the most significant aspects of our Constitution. They are one of the significant components of our economic freedoms.

So as we discuss our budget, we should remember that economic freedoms, that our constitutionally given private property rights, are a very important concept. They are the basis of the hopes and dreams, of the opportunities that this country makes.

A generation can dream for itself and then dream for its children and dream for its grandchildren. I know that is one of the greatest things that people knock on the door to get into America to achieve, to reach out for those economic freedoms, and the other freedoms of their daily lives. Mr. Speaker, as we reach those dreams, we should always be mindful that the dreams should be made ever-increasingly accessible to those who have not had them.

Mr. Speaker, I think, as we discuss the budget, we should recognize other basic principles, that is, basic, recognizable truths.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, I would say that America is overtaxed. It is not that America is undertaxed; it is that Washington overspends that causes the difficult situation facing us today.

My daughter graduated from college several years ago. She received her first paycheck. She called in indignation. I was serving as a State representative. She thought we could cure such things. She said, I am paying more in taxes than for rent, entertainment, and food combined. She said, what can you do about that? I said, well, I registered Republican. I do not know what you will do.

I would say one of the greatest principles we have here today is winning the war on terror. As we discuss the budget, we would want to understand that.

Another recognizable truth, Mr. Speaker, is that when the government spends an accumulated 20 to 25 percent of the gross domestic product, that an economy begins to stall. It becomes stagnant. We are seeing that model lived out in the socialist economies of Europe. We are very near the 22 percent limit that most economists suggest is an upward limit for vibrant growth, I would say.

I think another recognizable truth is that many of our corporations, because of our tax policies, are no longer competitive. They begin, before they even invest their first dollar, with a 10 percent or 12 percent disadvantage in the world markets.

So, Mr. Speaker, I voted for that budget because we began to cut spending and exercise fiscal restraint, and we did it while holding some of the basic programs harmless.

Mr. Speaker, there is a great curiosity why we would, in times of deficit, vote for a tax cut. I would just remind the Members that tax cuts are like investments. If we as individuals want more income in the future, we would

invest a portion of our current income. We would forgo consumption in the current time to invest it into the future.

Mr. Speaker, tax cuts are the investments in the future for our government. We send the money back to a generation, that they would be able to spend it and use it in consumption, driving up demand, increasing jobs. It is not just enough to increase that demand in the short run, Mr. Speaker; we have to increase it in the long run. So the tax cuts that we offered were permanent, extending into the future.

A tax cut also needs scope. It needs largeness. That is where the dividend tax cut comes in, Mr. Speaker. It also helps as far as business investment. One of the most significant aspects of this tax cut is that it has a size and scope to make a difference.

Mr. Speaker, the tax cut will fuel the economy into the future. The growth of the economy will result in greater revenues for the current time; and by forgoing current consumption, investing in a tax cut, we grow the size of the economy so we will have more revenues in the future. With that, we will balance the budget.

UNREAL BUDGET PASSED IN HOUSE ENDANGERS OUR ARMED FORCES, AMERICA'S FAMILIES AT HOME, AND OUR ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, last week, as our Nation engaged in war in Iraq, this House voted to approve a budget resolution for fiscal year 2004 that seriously jeopardizes the health, well-being, and security of our families, our economy, and our communities. It is a budget that benefits the few, the wealthy, and those who are not in need at the cost of working families, the young, the vulnerable, the aged, and the sick. It is a budget that puts both our present and our future at risk.

I do not know what world those who supported the budget live in, but it certainly is not the real world. In the real world, our economy is in trouble. We face massive budget deficits, and our States are confronting the worst fiscal condition in over 50 years.

In the real world, our communities are laying off teachers, police, and firefighters. In the real world, our infrastructure needs repair and modernization. In the real world, our families need quality schools and child care. In the real world, our current and future veterans deserve health care and other support. In the real world, our Social Security and Medicare systems are in financial crisis.

It is past time for this Congress to debate how to meet our obligations; not a time for silence, cynicism, and accounting tricks.

Mr. Speaker, we simply cannot afford the tax cuts passed in the Republican